FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING 'DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY' LAW

PY292129 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 29 Nov 82 p 5

[Text] The government may propose a series of steps soon to defuse the human rights issue, including lifting the state of siege, offering amnesty to military participants in the "dirty war," and compiling a detailed report on the fate of the disappeared.

The steps, which have been under study by the three armed forces for a week now, are expected to be announced between December 15 and 20 following approval by the military junta.

The first law sought by the proposals, sources said, would give the constitutional government "legitimate tools" with which to repel a possible resurgence of terrorism in the country. The law would be modelled after national security laws of Spain, France, and Italy, the sources explained, but would be entitled "law for the defence of democracy."

All three measures are seen by observers as an attempt to steal some political momentum from the multiparty grouping's mass demonstration planned for December 16, and to make a positive contribution to the church's social reconciliation effort.

The timing of the announcement of the measures also would coincide with December 19, a day designated by church authorities to commemorate those who died in the "dirty war" as well as victims of the Malvinas conflict with Britain.

In its report on the disappeared, the military are expected to point out that the original orders to "annihilate" terrorists in the country came from the last Peronist government, headed by former President Maria Estela de Peron.

Little is known about how the report will address specific cases of disappeared people. Interior Ministry sources have said that only 50 percent of the 6,504 documented cases of missing people can be given a "possible answer".

The military's explanation of its role in the "dirty war" will be detailed in advance to political party and high church officials, sources said, in "ultra-secret' meetings.

According to press reports yesterday, the government knows that party leaders will object -- at least publicly -- to the measures.

ALLEGED SPIES DETAINED AMONG ATHLETES IN ROSARIO

PY301628 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1528 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Rosario, 28 Nov (DYN) -- Five alleged members of foreign intelligence organizations who entered Argentina with the athletes who are participating here in the "Second Southern Cross Games" have been detained by the police and accused of alleged spying activities in Argentina, according to unofficial journalistic reports circulating in this capital today.

The alleged spies reportedly entered the province of Santa Fe "among the young sportsmen of different nationalities" who are participating in the competitions and were caught redhanded "while carrying out activities inherent in their function" within Argentine territory.

The original report on the case was published by the morning newspaper EL FEDERAL -- which is published in the capital of Santa Fe Province -- in today's issue, though the local authorities did not officially confirm the event.

The newspaper reported that "police forces, which are taking strong security measures so as to insure that there are no disturbances at the games, carried out an operation which ended up with the detention of five foreigners. The foreigners have been accused of being members of a security organization, more precisely of an intelligence organization, while carrying out activities inherent in their function of our territory."

"The case, which because of its nature could be labeled spying, is reportedly under investigation by members of security organizations and of the armed forces who usually deal with these matters," the newspaper added.

NAVY COMMANDER COMMENTS ON CHURCH'S PROPOSAL

PY302110 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1920 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Mar del Plata, 26 Nov (TELAM) -- Navy Commander Adm Ruben Oscar Franco stated here this afternoon, before returning to Buenos Aires at the end of an inspection visit to local naval units, that the church's proposal is a proposal which must be taken into account because it calls for a reconciliation of all Argentines.

In answer to the reporters' requests, he stated that he was satisfied with the results of his visit to the Mar del Plata naval area, and explained that he noted a high degree of training, especially in the submarine force.

Asked his opinion regarding the lifting of the state of siege, he stated that it is a subject included in the proposal for agreement and I do not want to talk about that. Asked further on the subject, Franco stated that it is a prerogative of the president of the nation, as the document itself states.

The airplane which took Admiral Franco and his delegation back to the federal capital took off from Mar del Plata shortly after 1430.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO WELCOMES REAGAN TO BRASILIA

PY010209 [Editorial report] Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese at 0126 GMT on 1 December broadcasts from the Brasilia air base the landing of the U.S. Air Force plane which brought U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Brazil.

President Reagan steps down from the plane at 0132 GMT and is welcomed at the foot of the stairs by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo and Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro.

At 0135 GMT, the air force band begins playing the national anthems of the United States and Brazil, respectively. At 0137 President Reagan reviews the honor guard, which consists of navy and air force troops.

At 0140 GMT, President Figueiredo gives a 5-minute speech of welcome and President Reagan immediately responds with a 3-minute speech thanking Figueiredo.

Figueiredo's Speech

PY010310 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 0140 GMT 1 Dec 82

[President Joao Figueiredo's welcoming speech delivered upon arrival of U.S. President Ronald Reagan -- live]

[Text] Your Excellency, on behalf of my government and of my people, I am pleased to greet you at the moment that you are beginning your visit to Brazil. To the illustrious members of your entourage I ask that they also accept my welcoming words.

I would like my first words to refer to the pleasant visit I paid to your country 6 months ago. I know for sure that all of us Brazilians will try to return the courtesy which the U.S. people and Your Excellency, in particular, showed me during my stay in Washington.

Friendship, mutual consideration and open dialogue between the Presidents of the United States of America and Brazil fittingly characterize the state of relations between the two countries. The presence of the U.S. President in Brazil is further evidence of the broad and friendly coexistence of our peoples. It also serves to stress the unity of purpose which the Americas should have.

Your Excellency: You have now arrived in Brazil, you are on Latin American soil, and today more than ever it seems paramount to reflect on the course of the coexistence among countries of the hemisphere. The challenges that confront us are so serious and dramatic that past formulas are no longer adequate to cope with them. It is therefore time for us to strengthen our understanding, to mutually put forth our problems and aspirations and to follow the course of genuine and equitable partnership.

Inter-American relations are characterized by multiple interests and perceptions, a common trait of Western life. Based on their different roles in the world order the United States and Latin America will often have different views of world affairs. In our efforts to balance those perceptions and those interests, it is essential that we remain true to ourselves and participate constructively and without restrictions in a task which can only be a common undertaking.

Our nations expect us to use our political will and to mutually understand each others' needs. They hope that we may openly discuss our mutual problems which are aggravated by the economic crisis affecting us all.

We are living in a period of serious and increasing concerns, a period that demands a joint constructive effort both regionally and internationally.

The achievement of peace, prosperity and development are interrelated objectives. The achievement of these goals will depend on the harmonious work carried out by the community of nations to which our nations will be able to contribute in the most suitable manner.

Your Excellency, the country you are visiting today is the result of a notable effort to achieve development. Despite the present difficulties, we are confident that we shall be able to continue on the path of democracy and development chosen by the Brazilian people.

We are certain that, as in the past, our friends shall not let us stand alone at international forums just as we have not left them to stand alone.

We welcome Your Excellency with a spirit of hospitality and sincerity. Your Excellency, I hope that your stay among us will be a pleasant one and that your visit will result in a strengthening of ties that traditionally unite the Brazilian and U.S. nations.

Spokesman Comments on Reagan Speech

PY010234 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 0150 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Interview with Brazilian Foreign Ministry Spokesman Bernardo Pericas at Brasilia air base -- live]

[Text] [Question] What is your first impression of President Reagan's speech?

[Answer] President Reagan made a very positive arrival speech, clearly indicating the friendly, constructive tone of his trip.

[Question] Regarding the trip itself, Mr Pericas, how does Itamaraty view this trip within the context of the current world economic and political situation?

[Answer] As was said earlier, Itamaraty views this trip, in the first place, as a continuation of contacts which were initiated during President Figueiredo's visit to Washington. As you may recall, that was a truly difficult time for Latin America, the Malvinas conflict was at its peak. Thus the talks were centered on this single issue.

In this respect, I believe it interesting for President Reagan to come on this trip now, a relatively short time later, when there is a much more relaxed atmosphere in Latin America and thus it will be possible to expand discussions to include several issues of interest for the two countries.

Anti-Reagan Demonstrations

PY010355 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0245 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Hundreds of persons today staged demonstrations in Brasilia and Rio de Janeiro to protest U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Brazil.

In the Federal District, more than 200 persons gathered at the Praca do Povo to protest President Reagan's arrival in Brazil. Like the Rio de Janeiro demonstrators, the Brasilia demonstrators waved placards urging the government not to pay the foreign debt, telling Reagan to go home and blasting imperialism.

A similar demonstration, also organized by leftist organizations and opposition parties, will be staged tomorrow here in Sao Paulo, at the Praca da Se.

POLITICIANS, PRESS COMMENT ON REAGAN VISIT

PMDB President, Senator

PY011112 Paris AFP in Spanish 0209 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Brasilia, 30 Nov (AFP) -- Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB) -- the main opposition force in Brazil -- today announced that he has agreed to meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan during the latter's stay in Brazil.

Ulysses Guimaraes, whose party won nine governorships in the recent election, will be the main opposition representative to meet with President Reagan.

According to reports available tonight, the U.S. Embassy in Brasilia has not invited the other outstanding opposition leader, the Social Democrat Leonel Brizola, president of the Democratic Labor Party (PDT).

Diplomatic sources have pointed out that Brizola is currently the target of criticism voiced by numerous Brazilian military officers and his presence at the U.S. Embassy reception could irritate the Brazilian Government.

Franco Montoro of the PMDB and future governor of Sao Paulo State -- the wealthiest state in Brazil -- was also invited to the U.S. Embassy reception.

Several demonstrations were staged to protest Reagan's visit to Brazil. All these demonstrations took place without incident and gathered hundreds of persons in Brasilia and Rio de Janeiro. Among the slogans chorused by the demonstrators were some hostile to Brazil's recent decision to ask the IMF for a loan.

In fact, the opposition has been connecting this decision to the visit of the U.S. President. Ulysses Guimaraes said today in Brasilia that he views Reagan as a representative of the international financial system and that he shares the opinion which his fellow party member Teotonio Vilela voiced in the Senate today.

This PMDB senator made a harsh speech in which he stressed that Reagan's visit coincides with that of an IMF mission and that the U.S. President is coming to pressure the Brazilian Government into giving in to the demands of U.S. imperialism. Senator Vilela also said that Brazil should not pay its foreign debt,which will amount to $72 billion by the end of this year.

PMDB President Ulysses Guimaraes told Brazilian journalists that he was not aware of the subjects President Reagan will discuss. Furthermore, the PMDB president said that his acceptance of the invitation is a diplomatic gesture.

The PMDB Executive Board is scheduled to meet in Brasilia tomorrow, that is, on the same day Reagan will begin his meetings with the Brazilian head of state, Gen Joao Figueiredo. Certain PMDB congressmen want their party to take advantage of the opportunity to clearly define its stand toward Latin America's problems, especially taking into account the pro-British stand of the United States during the war for the Malvinas.

PMDB Deputy

PY301257 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Relay from Brasilia by (Carlos Rodrigues)]

[Text] The strengthening of the inter-American system, which is considered an effective mechanism for maintaining peace on the continent; the incentive to achieve democracy; and cooperation among nations seeking the recovery of the international economy will be the main subjects to be discussed at the meetings between the U.S. President and his close advisers and President Figueiredo and Brazilian ministers.

The effects of the international economic crisis on some countries, including Brazil, are already worrying the U.S. Government, since the economic policy adopted by the Reagan administration has provoked a growing world recession.

Everything indicates, however, that the United States will do little for Brazil in this sector, with the protectionist measures adopted by the United States in its trade relations with Brazil damaging our exports.

Ronald Reagan will not visit the Supreme Federal Court and the National Congress, but will meet with congressmen at the Alvorada Palace, where he will stay.

At the National Congress, PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] leader Deputy Odacir Klein told Radio Bandeirantes how he sees the visit of the U.S. President to Brazil:

[Begin Klein recording] On the one hand, the visit of the U.S. President represents the presence of a leader of a country elected constitutionally and whose exercise of power is legal. But, on the other hand, it represents the presence of the policy of a developed country, of that imperialism which exists today and which is smothering the underdeveloped countries, especially those of the Third World. I feel that these leaders come to Brazil due to the fact that we are economically dependent upon them, and that they come to Brazil in a condition of superiority.

But it is up to us, especially to the opposition in Brazil, to make things very clear, that the policy being adopted by countries of that imperialism, by the so-called developed countries -- countries which are massacring our workers, our farmers, our businessmen of small and medium-sized firms and which are making us increasingly more dependent -- is a policy which we do not accept and which we reject. [end recording]

Most opposition congressmen who have been invited have not yet decided whether they will participate in the meeting with Ronald Reagan. Everything is ready for the arrival of the U.S. President and the security system mounted here in the federal capital was carefully tested yesterday.

O GLOBO

PY011101 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A Clear Dialogue"]

[Text] President Reagan will arrive in Brazil right after the elections held on 15 November -- a show of democracy and political stability whose echoes are still resounding -- and at a moment when our country is focusing on its economic problems on the basis of an orderly defined approach, which includes negotiations with the IMF.

Therefore, the timing of the visit has an outstanding meaning, and even though no specific results are to be expected, its political and economic importance will undoubtedly meet existing expectations and will respond to the imperative of building a new relationship between Brazil and the United States, taking into account our problems at this juncture and the role that we play in Latin America, a region still suffering from the effects of the Malvinas crisis and of other wounds. It seems quite clear that after President Joao Figueriredo delivered his speech at the General Assembly the U.S. position toward Brazil's current problems has undergone a considerable shift toward understanding and cooperation.

That shift has already translated into practical matters. The fact that Brazil has overcome the international financial system's "Black September" for borrowers -- above all at the U.S. regional bank level -- can be credited, to a considerable extent, to the above shift. At the GATT meeting, Washington's export concessions (mainly on the export incentive through tax refunds) have also reflected U.S. good will toward Brazil's special situation, giving us obvious relief.

At the same time, the painful process of managing our current account deficit continues to suffer, here and there, from the pressure of U.S. protectionism. Some of those protectionist measures have affected several Brazilian exports as if the substantial volume and price reductions arising from the generalized recession, and ranging over most export items, were not enough.

Therefore, Reagan will be representing those two trends within our bilateral relations. While seemingly contradictory, they can be explained in the light of the powerful private interests which condition even U.S. foreign policy. There is no doubt that at the moment the most important aspect of the visit is the significance of the visit itself, the fact that it comes as a factor which will strengthen Brazilian credibility in the eyes of the world and the U.S. banking communities, now upset by the Third World's failure to meet its obligations.

We should know how to get the best out of this newly proposed dialogue. And the best will not come from Brazilian submissiveness or weakness. Brazilian potential itself, our growing importance among modern democratic nations and the serious manner in which we are managing the financial crisis -- we have even preserved the democratization process -- will be a guarantee that we will properly play our role at this mature stage in our bilateral relations.

Commentator Newton Carlos

PY011131 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 1 Dec 82

[By international commentator Newton Carlos]

[Text] The trip of President Reagan to Latin American countries, including Brazil, is seen in Washington as an investment in the future. And why is it given that definition? Because no spectacular results are expected immediately, at least no spectacular results are expected from this trip.

The trip, however, is spectacular in itself because of its characteristics, because it is not marked by the obstentation of the past. The United States no longer has the great financial power of the past when it was able to grant generous aid, as it did under the Alliance for Progress. On the contrary, the United States now considers countries such as Brazil as uncomfortable competitors. This was said by the magazine NEWSWEEK in a full page article.

Latin American countries are making strong statements on the United States, especially in the economic field. An example of this was seen in the latest meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. The document approved in that meeting was defined by the U.S. delegate himself as beauty and the beast, with the United States playing the role of the beast.

SARAIVA GUERREIRO DISCUSSES GATT MEETING

PY301523 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 Nov 82 p 11

[Text] Yesterday Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro asserted that the agreement reached by Brazil and the United States during the GATT meeting in Geneva has created a favorable atmosphere for the talks to be held with President Reagan during his visit to Brazil, which will start tomorrow. The minister pointed out:

I have always stated that the relationship between the two countries is good and that the channels are open. However, this does not mean that one party demands and the other complies.

Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, who returned to Brasília yesterday after attending the GATT meeting in Geneva, once again asserted that Brazil and the United States had not made a deal by which the United States agreed to go along with what is known in Brazil as credito-premio [exports incentives through tax refund] in exchange for Brazil's support for including the new issues proposed by the United States in the GATT meeting's final resolutions.

According to Guerreiro, the text of the subjects which Brazil has agreed on is "perfectably acceptable" since it refers to issues which the United States wants the GATT to analyze -- trade services, investments and high technology -- without advocating any ruling yet.

The minister stated that although Brazil has gone against most other countries, even developing countries, by supporting the United States it is not in an uncomfortable situation because it has always understood that the question of services does not concern the GATT and according to the wording Brazil supported, the GATT secretary is only charged with gathering information on the issue so that the subject may be discussed during the next GATT meeting to be held in November 1984.

Minister Guerreiro left Geneva before the GATT meeting ended. He left when the failure of the negotiations aimed at issuing a ministerial declaration which would clearly define the member countries' opposition to protectionism and voice their confidence in the GATT principles was unavoidable. According to him the failure of this meeting was because of the EEC's refusal to change its stand.

The EEC disagrees with the United States and many other developing countries regarding selective safeguards and subsidies on agricultural products and, according to Guerreiro, the EEC amendments to the text would weaken the ministerial resolution too much. The minister stated that the lack of consensus is regrettable and it means that the current situation will not be changed and it will harm the development of international trade.

GOVERNMENT AGREES TO DIALOGUE WITH GUERRILLAS

PA010416 Paris AFP in Spanish 0035 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Bogota, 30 Nov (AFP) -- President Belisario Betancur's government has agreed to dialogue with the two principal guerrilla movement in Colombia to discuss certain measures complementary to the recently enacted amnesty law, it was reported here today.

Former Minister Otto Morales, chairman of the Peace Commission which is Betancur's advisory body on pacification matters, committed himself this Tuesday to meeting with the legendary Manuel Marulanda Velez alias "Tirofijo," foremost leader of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC, pro-Soviet), and with Jaime Bateman Cayon, leader of the 19 April Movement (M-19, estreme nationalist leftwing), "in the mountains."

In the past few days both groups agreed to ask Betancur for an open dialogue to establish an agreement for a truce and for the demilitarization of the strife-torn regions.

M-19 Insists on 6-Month Truce

PA301902 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1715 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Bogota, 30 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Today the leftist 19 April Movement, M-19, the most active guerrilla group in Colombia in recent years, announced its support for the amnesty law issued by the government but insisted that a 6-month truce be declared to permit an analysis of the nation's fundamental problems.

The so-called "General Staff" on the M-19, whose primary members are in custody at a Bogota prison, said that recent statements by M-19 leader Jaime Bateman have been misinterpreted.

In a personal interview with Carlos Jimenez, the nation's attorney general, the guerrilla leaders agreed in noting that the amnesty, the provisions of which include those charged with rebellion, sedition and conspiracy, reflects the intention of achieving peace but does not solve the nation's economic and social ills.

The government has tacitly rejected the idea of a truce, claiming that it decreed an amnesty, not an armistice.

The communique sent to President Belisario Betancur by the M-19 General Staff said that "if the amnesty is to become peace itself rather than a mere law, it must be understood as a process that must necessarily incorporate a number of complementary measures."

These measures include, according to the note, a cessation of offensive actions by both sides and an end to raids and to interrogations of residents in the areas involved in armed clashes.

"We insist on our original request for a national dialogue," the communique added.

The government has set forth a 4-year $800 million investment plan to provide housing, education, health and work for those who accept the amnesty. The guerrilla force in Colombia is believed to include some 4,000 members. Civilian authorities have reported that in 10 days about 100 rebels have accepted the benefits of the law.

COMMUNISTS PLANNING ANTI-REAGAN MARCHES 2 DEC

PA010216 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Bogota -- The entire Communist Party of Colombia [PCC] today began to mobilize its union and student organizations for a Thursday protest of the visit that U.S. President Ronald Reagan will make to Colombia on Friday.

The demonstrations to condemn President Reagan's brief visit will be held in the country's main cities, it was officially announced. In Bogota, the march will begin at 1700 in the small square of La Nieves and will end in front of the Cundinamarca governor's palace. The organizations that will participate in the protest include the Colombian Teachers' Federation, the Federation of Cundinamarca Workers, the National Agrarian Federation, the Union of Democratic Women, the Union of Colombian Students, the Metallurgical Workers Federation, the Avianca union, the Communist Youth and the PCC.

LLOREDA ON ISSUES TO BE DISCUSSED WITH REAGAN

PA301910 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Carlos Felio Gonzalez' report]

[Text] Trade, financial problems and specific technical cooperation are a fundamental part of the agenda to be discussed by the Colombian and U.S. Governments on Friday.

According to Foreign Affairs Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo, the cabinet meeting that ended a few minutes ago at Narino House involved discussion of aspects related to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's upcoming visit. Lloreda told newsmen that two meetings are scheduled for Friday, one between President Betancur and President Reagan for a discussion of overall political matters, and the second for discussion of specific aspects of bilateral relations.

Lloreda Caicedo said the following in connection with this visit: [Begin recording] [Lloreda Caicedo, in progress] ...the greatest participation. The Presidential meeting will be attended by the foreign minister; that is to say, the secretary of state and the Colombian foreign minister and [words indistinct] the smallest one. [Words indistinct] a broader one, the economic team accompanying Reagan and the Colombian economic team for discussion of matters related to trade, financial problems and specific technical cooperation projects. This is what is scheduled.

[Question] Is the topic of U.S. cooperation with Colombia, particularly increased cooperation, to be discussed?

[Answer] Yes, the topic of cooperation has been included. There are projects in various areas that are on the agenda.

[Question] With regard to trade, there is talk of a sort of new tax that may hurt Colombia's flower exports.

[Answer] The trade topic includes issues involving Colombian export products that have had trouble entering the U.S. market. Specific aspects are going to be discussed, including flowers, sugar, shrimp and other export products for which it has been difficult to obtain permits because of U.S. trade regulations. This is one of the issues to be discussed.

[Question] Are the two heads of state going to discuss any specific foreign policy issues?

[Answer] This will be a very [word indistinct] meeting, during which both will have an opportunity to outline their views on fundamental international issues and, naturally, the meeting will be strongly oriented toward Latin America, as is logical, to learn, [Lloreda changes thought] so that President Betancur can have the opportunity to express Colombia's position on many of the problems that are matters of continental concern and so that President Reagan can learn what our thoughts are on these topics and can express his own views. [end recording]

When a newsman asked if the Nonaligned Movement will be discussed, Foreign Minister Lloreda Caicedo said that it is not necessary to include this issue on the agenda, because this is an autonomous decision by the Colombian Government.

Finally, the foreign minister said the IDB's recapitalization will be discussed with President Reagan. He outlined the difficulties that have arisen in this connection and said that the issue of the sixth recapitalization by the IDB has been specifically included on the economic agenda.

Further on Topics

PA010241 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Bogota -- Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo has refrained from confirming the announced purchase of weapons by Colombia from the United States. This purchase might be concluded during President Reagan's visit to Colombia.

As he left Narino House, Foreign Minister Lloreda Caicedo said that the essential subjects that Presidents Betancur and Reagan will discuss are the political and financial problems of the Latin American countries. He indicated that no military adviser is included in President Reagan's delegation.

Yesterday the Pentagon reported that the U.S. Congress has to decide whether 240 Sparrow air-to-surface [as heard] missiles will be sold to Colombia.

REVOLUTIONARY GROUP KILLS KIDNAPPED OFFICIAL

PA291750 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Bogota -- This morning, a sinister criminal organization that uses the acronym ORP [presumably Popular Revolutionary Organization] killed Gloria Lara de Echeverri, former director of (?community) integration. The former official, who during her lifetime carried out many tasks on behalf of the community, first in Bogota, then nationwide, had been kidnapped on the evening of 23 (?July) in (Tausaquillo) District, while heading home with her driver, (Querubin Sanchez), from her office at the Government Ministry.

From clandestinity, the criminals sent a bulletin stating that Mrs Lara de Echeverri was in the hands of an alleged popular revolutionary organization. It was speculated at the time that her kidnappers were members of the M-19 [19 April Movement], but this subversive organization repeatedly denied this charge. Earlier this month, her kidnappers announced through several telephone calls that they would kill the former official unless their demand -- presumably the payment of a 20-million-peso ransom -- was met. However, the victim's relatives denied having been informed of any such demands.

Shortly before 0100 this morning, a man phoned police station 100 to report that Mrs Lara's body was in front of the church in (Bonanza) neighborhood, northwestern Bogota. Police found the former official's body there. She had been shot in the head and her body was lying in a big pool of blood. The authorities assume that the kidnapped woman was shot where her body was found. The former official was wearing a printed housecoat different from what she had been wearing the day she was kidnapped. She looked emaciated and was barefoot. Her husband, former Congress President Hector Echeverri Correa, identified her in the morgue of the Legal Medicine Institute. The body was taken a few minutes ago to Cristo Rey Church, in the northern part of the city, where it is lying in state.

The authorities have confirmed that a black flag with red letters forming the acronym ORP was found lying beside the body at 68th and 77 B streets. It is not yet known what subversive organization this acronym belongs to.

At this point, police agents, backed by DAS [Administrative Department of Security] and F-2 detectives have launched a gigantic operation to identify and capture the criminals. However, it has been learned unofficially that there are no specific clues to help solve this vile crime. During her many months of captivity, only one picture of the victim was released. In it, she was accompanied by a hooded man carrying a submachine-gun. During that time, the Colombian and Venezuelan authorities and communal action boards got together to offer a huge reward to anyone who would provide information about the former official's whereabouts. All these desperate efforts, however, failed to produce any results.

BETANCUR ESTABLISHES BANKING CONTROLS

PA252256 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Bogota -- President Belisario Betancur has issued new instructions to official banks by which they must reduce their interest rates to 27 percent and abstain from increasing their transaction charges, so that other financial institutions may reduce theirs without suffering a loss of liquidity.

The government wants interest rates to drop to a level that is compatible with economic recovery, the head of state announced in a pamphlet that was distributed to his cabinet minister; chiefs of administrative departments; presidents, directors and managers of decentralized organizations; and departmental governors, intendants and mayors.

Betancur said that as long as an imbalance in interest rates favoring private institutions exists, there will obviously be transfers of personal funds from official banks to such organizations. He has therefore ordered an end to transfers of deposits in official banks to private financial institutions of any kind as of 8 November. Certain unavoidable transfers may take place for very special reasons of convenience for the organization concerned, though never simply to obtain higher profits.

As for transfers that have already taken place, the president has ordered that they be investigated to determine the reasons for the action and to establish the responsibility of the officials involved. A report on each such case must be submitted to the bank superintendent within 24 hours.

President Betancur has justified his decision to keep official funds in public institutions as a measure that can facilitate control over the corrupt practices that caused some of the recent financial problems.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT ARGENTINA 2, 3 DEC

PA010358 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2147 GMT 30 Nov 82

[By Jorge Aguirre]

[Excerpts] Quito, 30 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Luis Valencia will make an official 2-day visit to Argentina to discuss the Ecuadorean Government's proposal to establish a committee of foreign ministers of Latin American countries, among other topics. "Naturally, the committee will have the agreement of the foreign ministers of the Caribbean countries and will strive to harmonize and coordinate the region's position on fundamental problems," he noted.

According to Valencia, "during the Malvinas conflict, it was observed that the inter-American system, embodied by the OAS Charter and the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, TIAR, does not function adequately and in keeping with the requirements of our peoples." Valencia indicated that the Ecuadorean proposal does not seek to alter the basic organizations of the system. "What we seek is that in continental and world meetings, the developing countries of our region agree beforehand on common views in order to present a united and solidary front to the rest of the world," he said.

Valencia will be in Buenos Aires on Thursday and Friday and plans to deliver a personal message from Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado to his Argentine colleague, Reynaldo Bignone, and to decorate Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari with the "National Order of Merit in the Degree of Grand Cross."

Valencia indicated that during his visit "he will reiterate" to the Argentine authorities the Ecuadorean position expressed before, during and after the South Atlantic conflict. "That position," he noted, "is summed up in the nonuse of force in international relations, the disavowal of acquisitions or territorial gains achieved by force and the peaceful solution of conflicts."

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS NEW HEALTH MINISTER

PA302212 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2154 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Quito, 30 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Today the Ecuadorean Government named Luis Sarrazin public health minister, replacing Francisco Huerta, who resigned on 16 November, it has been reported officially.

Sarrazin, a 45-year-old politically independent doctor, hails from Guayaquil, 416 km southwest of Quito, and will take the oath of office on Wednesday before President Oswaldo Hurtado, the report indicated.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC WORLD UNION ELECTS LEADERS

PA291940 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Andres Zaldivar, a former finance minister of the Eduardo Frei government and former president of Chile's Christian Democratic Party, was elected president of the Christian Democratic World Union, when that organization's political committee met in this capital. The Political Committee named Italian Angelo Bernassola secretary general of the organization, a post that according to the organization's rules should be given to a European.

PRESIDENT SATISFIED WITH PARTY ELECTIONS

PY291609 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1015 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] At the end of the internal [political party] elections, President Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez stated that the Uruguayan citizenry had demonstrated great civic mindedness. He said the citizenry had great political acumen and was sure of its decisions.

The president made these statements at the Centenario Stadium where the ballot boxes of Montevideo Department were deposited. The president said that he had followed the election developments closely.

[Begin Alvarez recording] It was an event in which exemplary civicmindedness was demonstrated, and I, in my capacity as president of the republic, am very satisfied that the elections developed normally.

[Question] Mr President, have you followed election developments?

[Answer] Yes, I was kept informed of their progress by the interior minister (?and) the president of the Electoral Court.

[Question] Will you continue to move around the stadium to make sure that the work is being carried out normally?

[Answer] Yes, I will look around the whole stadium to see how the work is being carried out.

[Question] Mr President, should we expect a communique or a statement from the interior minister later in the evening?

[Answer] Well, the interior minister will only disclose the results of the elections to the media unofficially through the Interior Ministry Information Office.

[Question] On several occasions you have pointed out the importance for the future of the country of the participation of the Uruguayan youth in the traditional parties. Are you pleased with their behavior in this event.

[Answer] I still do not have the results of the elections, or the percentages, or how the votes have been distributed or who has voted.

[Question] Mr President, a lot of young people have cast their vote.

[Answer] Are you telling me so? Well, that makes me very happy.

[Question] At this special moment, what is your special message to the Uruguayan citizenry?

[Answer] My message to the Uruguayan citizenry is that we should continue to look forward to the future with faith because today the Uruguayan people have demonstrated great civicmindedness, great responsibility, political acumen and that they are a mature people who are sure of their decisions. [end recording]

DE LA MADRID'S CABINET ANNOUNCED 30 NOVEMBER

PA010133 [Editorial report] Mexico City Domestic Service in Spanish at 0101 GMT on 1 December transmits a live broadcast in which (Manuel Alonso Munoz), identified as President-elect de la Madrid's director general of social communications, reads the names of the new cabinet members. The new cabinet members are as follows:

Secretary of:

Agrarian Reform	Luis Martinez Villicana
Agriculture and Water Resources	Horacio Garcia Aguilar
Commerce	Hector Hernandez Cervantes
Communications and Transport	Rodolfo Felix Valdes
Finance and Public Credit	Jesus Silva Herzog Flores
Foreign Relations	Bernardo Sepulveda Amor
Interior	Manuel Bartlett Diaz
Health and Assistance	Dr Guillermo Soberon Acevedo
Human Settlements and Public Works	Marcelo Javeli Girard
Labor and Social Welfare	Arsenio Farell
National Defense	Gen Juan Arevalo Gardogui
Navy	Adm Miguel Angel Gomez Ortega
Patrimony and Industrial Development	Francisco Labastida Ochoa
Planning and Budget	Carlos Salinas de Gortari
Public Education	Jesus Reyes Heroles
Tourism	Antonio Enriquez Savignac

Chief, Dept of Federal District	Ramon Aguirre Velasquez
Federal District Attorney General	Victoria Adato de Ibarra
Chief, Dept of Fisheries	Pedro Ojeda Paullada
Attorney General	Sergio Garcia Ramirez
Presidential Adviser	Francisco Rosas

UNO MAS UNO COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S REGIONAL TOUR

PA010438 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0403 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Nov (EFE) -- The Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO commented today that U.S. President Ronald Reagan "is going to Brasilia and Bogota in search of support for his policy in Central America."

In a commentary entitled: "Reagan's Motives," the Mexican paper adds that as for the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, "the opposite is true."

With regard to this, it adds that "doubtlessly Reagan will promise the presidents" of those four Central American countries "unconditional support to strengthen their policies in the face of the revolutionary insurrections in the area and the consequences of the Nicaraguan revolution."

UNO MAS UNO stresses that it hopes "that this tour will permit the U.S. President to see the harsh realities of Latin America, its economic needs, the misery plaguing the large majorities and that revolutionary outbreaks and movements are a result of these causes and do not stem from the East-West confrontation."

The paper concludes by commenting that "the inter-American policy of the United States, which now has as a fundamental motivation the revolutionary strife in Central America, must overcome the setback of the Malvinas conflict to drum up as much continental support as possible."

PURPOSE BEHIND REAGAN'S TRIP QUESTIONED

PA270532 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 26 Nov 82 p 6

["Firing Line" column by Jose Franco: "Dangerous Silence"]

[Text] The constant denunciations from the Nicaraguan Government about the purpose of the U.S. President's trip to Central America, which is apparently intended to complement Honduras' military preparations against the Sandinist regime, have met with profound silence from U.S. State Department authorities. This has contributed to a reasonable amount of credibility for the Nicaraguan revolutionary leaders' accusations.

This profound silence maintained by the U.S. authorities has created a tense situation in Central America, as the date of the U.S. President visit draws closer. Though his mission has been well disguised under the pretext of peace and economic cooperation, the ulterior motives for the former movie actor's trip are not yet known. He is being accused of a warmongering attitude toward Latin America and of following in the footsteps of those of his predecessors who sponsored bloody incursions into Nicaragua.

The area's foreign ministries should ask for an explanation, in order to dispel all doubt. Otherwise it will hang ominously over any chances for peace in Central America and over the destiny of the region's people, who are upset by the possibility of an armed conflict among brothers, whose social and economic problems will still remain unsolved.

If the U.S. authorities insist on this attitude, a movement to question the purpose of President Reagan's visit should be mounted, so that we can discover if it is a portent of war, of deaths in the pattern of the Vietnam war. If so, no one in the area would be safe from the dangers implied by these adventures, fabricated in the secret sheds of a turbid diplomacy.

LA PRENSA COLUMNIST SCORES 'TREATIES FAILURES'

PA301622 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Nov 82 p 1A

["As of Today" column]

[Text] The regime's public relations people portrayed the Torrijos-Carter treaties as a definitive recovery of our national sovereignty and of our primary natural resource, which, they claimed would be used in the nation's economic development, to raise our people's standard of living. The facts, however, have flatly refuted such claims by the treaties' paid apologists.

The foreign minister has now admitted in writing that it was all a lie, by requesting the 220 million balboas that the Van Dam Bridge will cost from his U.S. colleague. In the same letter, he says that "to keep the railroad in operating condition will require an additional 60 million balboas." He proposes that all of these costs, plus the reforestation of the canal basin, be passed on to the canal users.

It is the government itself, through its foreign minister, that now agrees with those of us who opposed the treaties. The utopia that they offered proved to be a mirage, arising from the searing thirst for power that consumes the regime's hierarchy.

They legalized a permanent U.S. military presence on our territory in exchange for "a lot of scrap iron" -- to use their own official words -- to be unloaded on the shoulders of our future generations, which will already be overburdened by the weight of an astronomic foreign debt and the task of reconstructing a country that has been left in ruins by the revolutionary process.

COSTA RICA

IMPORTANCE OF MONGE 4 DECEMBER SPEECH STRESSED

PA010325 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge will address a message to all the peoples of Central America on Saturday during the event at the national theater. This will be the main event during U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit. Reagan will remain in the country for approximately 20 hours. According to information from the presidential palace, President Monge's message will be of a social nature and will analyze the political situation as well as issue a warning about the problems we are facing and the need to form a common front to advance.

Former Costa Rican presidents, former presidential candidates, representatives of the private business, political leaders, diplomatic corps, deputies as well as municipal and community leaders of the country will be present during the event. The main speeches will be delivered by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge.

Presidency Minister Fernando Berrocal has announced that the final preparations for President Reagan's visit have ended. The details of the program as well as the activities for the President and his delegation will be announced tomorrow after the Government Council has met. During a press conference the [government] will announce the security measures adopted, access areas to the press as well as the public and everything related to the U.S. President's visit.

President Reagan's retinue includes 300 people. State Secretary George Shultz and Treasury Secretary Donald Regan will accompany President Reagan. As is well known, one of the main topics that President Monge and the U.S. President will discuss is the economic situation. They will also discuss international relations. This conclusion has been reached because of the people accompanying President Reagan, such as Shultz and Reagan as well as advisers in different fields.

It was learned today that President Reagan will remain in Costa Rica for 19 hours. The program which has been drafted is still being kept a secret. It was learned that the President will arrive on Friday night and will leave on Saturday afternoon. Presidents Reagan and Monge will have the opportunity to discuss the Central American problems. Two short speeches to be delivered at lunch time will be the only chance to hear President Reagan. The meeting between President Reagan and President Magana will be on Friday night and not on Saturday morning as had been said.

AIRPORT SECURITY MEASURES FOR REAGAN ANNOUNCED

PA010327 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Excerpt] The Costa Rican Civil Aviation Directorate has announced that on the occasion of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit, Juan Santamaria International Airport will be closed for a few hours but not for the whole day.

REAGAN, MONGE TO DISCUSS NICARAGUA IN TALKS

PA010301 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Excerpt] San Jose, DPA -- During their meeting President Ronald Reagan, who will arrive in Costa Rica on Friday, and Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge will discuss the subject of Nicaragua's excessive arms buildup.

According to official sources, during their meeting, Reagan and Monge will focus on the threat that the presence of Cuban-trained troops in Nicaragua poses to Central America in general and Costa Rica in particular.

Costa Rica is a country without an army since it was abolished 33 years ago. Its strength as a democratic nation is based on civility and peace. The United States is afraid that Costa Rica's neighbor, Nicaragua, armed as it is with modern Soviet weapons, could intervene in Costa Rica and disrupt this country's peaceful life.

Another importance topic in Reagan's meeting with Monge is that of the bilateral aid that the United States can give to a country which has been affected by the inflation crisis. Last year, the inflation rate was almost 90 percent and although it has recently gone down, the country is experiencing a serious crisis which, according to President Monge, is being taken advantage of by minority communist groups in their attempt to destabilize the country.

Monge and Reagan, who met in June and November in the White House, agree that democracy should show that it serves to solve the production problems and in this way the communist regimes would see that the democratic system is superior.

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH U.S. READY FOR SIGNING

PA010336 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Excerpt] This morning all details regarding the extradition treaty were completed, Justice Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez said. The U.S. delegates arrived in Costa Rica on Sunday and meetings were held yesterday, the minister added. He said that the extradition treaty between Costa Rsca and the United States was drafted in mutually satisfactory terms and will, therefore, be signed on Saturday by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge. After the presidents have signed the treaty it will be submitted for the Legislative Assembly's ratification as required by the Costa Rican Constitution. In the United States it will be submitted to the U.S. Senate for ratification.

NICARAGUAN DEPUTY INTERIOR MINISTER VISITS

PA010353 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Commander Rene Vivas, Nicaraguan deputy interior minister, visited our country today with the purpose of starting talks with the Costa Rica authorities to improve security relations between the two countries. Commander Vivas said that this meeting will strengthen Costa Rica and Nicaragua efforts in regards to territorial defense. He added that important agreements were reached. However, the subjects discussed were not disclosed by neither the Nicaraguan nor Costa Rican authorities.

FUTURE KIDNAPPINGS BY FOREIGNERS POSSIBLE

PA261555 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] According to the Judicial Investigation Organization, OIJ, another kidnapping -- presumably of a Costa Rican political leader -- is expected to take place in December. A source added that it is believed the kidnapping will be carried out by foreign subversive groups.

In addition, it was determined that the kidnapping of the Japanese Tetsui Kosuga was either aimed at asking for a ransom or was related to an attempt to rescue Argentine citizen (Esbezi), who is under arrest at La Reforma on charges of illegal association and arms trafficking.

EL SALVADOR

RADIO VENCEREMOS LAMBASTES REAGAN VISIT

PA010408 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Reagan's presence in Central America is part of his irresponsible warmongering policy which increases tensions in the area, emboldening the reactionary sectors, the Guatemalan criminal dictatorship, the Somozist bands and their Honduran protector Gen Gustavo Alvarez.

Reagan is coming to supervise his interventionist plan in Central America. For this reason, in cities and towns our peoples are writing this slogan: Reagan, criminal, get out!

SPOKESMEN DENY LA UNION COUNTEROFFENSIVE PLANNED

PA302257 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 30 Nov 82 pp 2, 45

[Excerpts] Spokesmen for the Armed Forces High Command yesterday denied the rumor that the army is preparing a counteroffensive against the terrorist groups who have occupied several towns in northern La Union Department.

The spokesmen also added that it is not true that Honduran soldiers will participate in that counteroffensive "as international reports have indicated."

The military source said that "some foreign correspondents have used a clandestine station as a source for reporting on what is happening in our country." The source noted that the extremists groups are trying to make propaganda out of isolated actions in remote places of the country which they occupy, taking advantage of the fact that there are not enough soldiers to protect them.

ARMED FORCES REPORT 55 REBELS KILLED IN CLASHES

PA010450 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 30 Nov 82 pp 2, 60

[Excerpts] According to a report issued by the armed forces, 55 extremists were killed in two military actions that occurred near Nueva Esparta in La Union Department and in Zacatecoluca in La Paz Department.

Forty-one extremists were killed in a clash that occurred on the road between Nueva Esparta and Anamoros, while 14 more died on the railroad stretch between Zacatelocoluca and Usulutan.

A large-scale clash occurred between troops and Guerrillas near Nueva Esparta. The rebels lost 41 men in this sector when they clashed with military patrols. It was reported that the army recovered weapons, ammunition, uniforms, medicines and many other military supplies near Nueva Esparta and Zacatecoluca. The extremists left this material behind as they retreated.

'TERRORISTS' ATTACK TRAIN; CLASH REPORTED

PA011229 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 29 Nov 82 p3

[Excerpts] According to a report issued by military sources in San Vicente, a large number of terrorists attacked a cargo train belonging to the Salvadoran Railroad Company at 1220 yesterday. The train, No 860, was at km 121, enroute from Zacatecoluca to Usulutan, when the guerrillas attacked and burned it. The rebels had dynamited the tracks.

The report also noted that a clash took place between the extremists and the national guardsmen who were protecting the train. According to some railroad workers who survived the attack, some of the guardsmen who tried to prevent the sacking of the train died in the effort because of the greater number of guerrillas. Some railroad workers are still missing. It is not known whether they hid in the hills or were kidnapped by the rebels. It was unofficially reported that more than 20 civilians were killed in the attack; however, it was reported from Usulutan that there were only six.

HAVANA REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIONS IN LA UNION

PA301850 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Following bloody fighting, FMLN forces have occupied three more communities in La Union Department, in the easternmost part of El Salvador. The occupation of Nueva Sparta, Toloros and Monteca brings the number of La Union communities under the rebels' control to five -- the other two being Lislique and Anamoros. The FMLN forces have now achieved control of 26 communities in the departments of Chalatenango, Morazan, and La Union since the initiation, on 10 October, of the October 1979-80 Heroes and Martyrs offensive.

In the last few hours, the FMLN forces have also dynamited a railroad track and set fire to a train that was traveling from Zacatecoluca to the capital of Usulutan Department. Three national guardsmen were killed and others were wounded in this action. The Salvadoran rebels also clashed with army troops at Km 71 on the Pan-American Highway, in San Vicente Department.

In San Salvador, the rebels attacked a private clinic, located only 500 meters from the heavily-guarded U.S. Embassy, confiscating medicine and surgical equipment.

D'AUBUISSON ON ARENA'S ROLE IN GOVERNMENT

PA271621 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1309 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Statement by Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the Constituent Assembly and founder of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, Arena, at the Sheraton Hotel in San Salvador on 25 November -- recorded]

[Text] I believe this is the perfect time to clear up some mistaken ideas regarding the participation of the National Republican Alliance, Arena, within the Government of National Unity.

First of all I would like to say that if we had had a majority, we would not have had to negotiate for power and the president of the republic would have been a member of Arena. [applause] There would have been no reason to vote for a formula for compulsory negotiations.

Also: Some people believe and say that just because Arena has the Economy, Foreign Trade and Agriculture Ministries as well as the Public Health and Welfare Ministry, it can control and manage the economic program; that is, Arena can control and manage the national economy. This is not true. This is absolutely false, because the so-called economic program is not only led by these three ministers who are also members of Arena. The country's economy is also moved and directed by other ministers who are not controlled by us and who are truly responsible for all the economic and credit policies. The organizations that are outside Arena's control are the Central Reserve Bank, [applause] the Planning Ministry, the Treasury Ministry and the decisions of the president of the republic. [applause] These are the organizations that really dictate the economic and monetary policies of the current government. Despite their relative autonomy, the ministries that Arena has are only responsible for the execution of those policies. Therefore, when the fish [pescado] hypocritically say that the situation of the people has not improved with this government, I remind the Christian Democrats that they also signed the Apaneca Pact and are also responsible for whatever this government is or is not doing. [applause] This responsibility cannot just be dropped on Arena as they are trying to do with their pernicious statements [words indistinct]. It is sad to see how they are enjoying this. When things are all right one should speak of the good that is being done and one shouldn't go around inventing silly things that no one will believe. [applause]

Those wornout arguments and phrases that we defend privileges and oppose the reforms and democracy are silly things that don't worry us. The real people of Salvador know and completely understand that our ideological principles are above the interests of any one person or group and we are not and never will be at the service of any one interest other than the interest of all Salvadorans as a whole. [applause]

Regarding the reforms: During the campaign we said -- and we uphold it today -- that we accept the fact of the reforms but we don't accept the methods or concept. We also said that once we had the political power we would not destroy the reforms but we would correct the incorrect technical and unjust foundation on which the reforms were built. That is why the Christian Democrats lie when they try to make us, Arena, look like reactionaries. We represent the will of those half a million who voted for our party so they can't come and say that we received a half million reactionary votes. [applause] All sectors and classes of the Salvadoran people are represented in Arena. When they speak of me, all it proves is that these people lack truthful arguments to defend their political stand and they have to use insults to combat their own weakness. Whatever they say will only show that they are using the same publicity stunts as the Farabundo Marti criminals [applause] and the whole orchestra sponsored by international communism. That is why we will not answer them in kind. Those lying and treacherous fish will never be able to say that Arena, or yours truly, have failed the Salvadoran people because, despite the fact that we only have a small quota of power within the government, we will not allow the sad history of 2 years of Christian Democratic misgovernment to repeat itself. Those 2 years brought only hunger and destruction to our homeland. [applause]

I wish to say right now that if we see that some of the elements of this Government of National Unity are acting against the principles and objectives that we Arena members support, we will denounce them and will adopt whatever political decision is most suitable.

I now wish to refer to the most important issue, which concerns our nation's interest and sovereignty: The famous dialogue and negotiation proposed by the terrorist groups and criminals who comprise the FDR [Revolutionary Democratic Front] and the FMLN. According to a statement issued by the Christian Democrats, they, who have betrayed our homeland, endorse the proposed dialogue. [applause]

As you all know, in the wake of their continued military defeats, the failure of their famous final offensives and the total rejection by our Salvadoran people, the subversives came up with this stratagem calling for dialogue and negotiation in order to find a formula to avoid defeat. Thus, in Mexico, Venezuela and other nations, the propaganda orchestrated by international communism began playing at unison the theme song of dialogue and negotiation. There is evidence that since Napoleon Solo [sarcastic reference to former Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte] was in the government, the Christian Democrats began holding talks with the FDR and the FMLN [applause] with the intention of gradually establishing formulas for an understanding leading to negotiations. Since the Christian Democrats had confidence in the electoral fraud they had prepared, and the FMLN members knew that thanks to that fraud the PDC [Christian Democratic Party] would continue in the government, they established a number of contacts. With great logistical subtlety they made contact with high-ranking PDC officials in the most luxurious and expensive hotels of certain European and Latin American capitals. Since things came out differently and the electoral fraud failed because the true Salvadoran people came out in defense of the homeland, thus (?foiling) the maneuver to surrender, the fish, as usual under water, and other elements [applause] continued holding their talks with the terrorists. [applause] This is why they have always been firm defenders and sponsors of dialogue and even of specific aspects of the negotiations. A few days ago, the rumors about dialogue and negotiations began gaining ground both here and abroad. The FMLN representatives issued a document -- which perhaps will neither be the only one nor the last -- concerning the view that the government should engage in talks in order to create peace through a negotiated solution to the conflict, which the subversives are losing militarily. In view of these extremely serious and threatening circumstances for both the national integrity and sovereignty, the faction of our great party Arena has introduced a motion at the Constituent Assembly strongly condemning the maneuvers leading to dialogue and negotiations.

GARCIA NOTES COMMUNICATIONS, ARMY'S ROLE

PA260502 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1920 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Speech delivered by Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia at the "First Seminar for State Communicators," held at El Presidente Hotel in San Salvador; monitored in progress; no date given -- recorded]

[Text] For us, as an armed institution, this concept of modern war, which includes the realm of communications, is both important and vital. (?It is) vital because a news report involves an opinion, within the general concept of war; it points out, accuses, or absolves on the basis of what is known, not on the basis of what really is.

In this struggle, the armed institution's policy has been to tell the truth. You know that Radio Big Lie, the clandestine radio station, says daily that the armed forces have sustained hundreds of dead. I think that the poor Ramon Belloso Battalion must have already been reconstructed at least eight times, on the basis of the estimates of Radio Big Lie. If this were not the case, I imagine that a different idea would prevail about the armed institution and the results it obtains. However, it is through communication that the world, and the Salvadoran people, can learn what is happening. The armed institution periodically releases the names of all members of the armed force who have died in the struggle. The nation regards them as heroes, because they have given their lives for a noble cause that is important to most Salvadorans.

If there is one thing that the armed institution has at present -- and I think that this is a great achievement, derived from this huge problem -- it is its nonparticipation, as an institution, in eminently political matters. Naturally, we cannot discard the individual opinions of some of the members of the armed institution. It is all right, as (?the others) were saying, for us to have our own beliefs, our own ideas about party matters. What we are asking is that these views not be expressed. There is a reason for this: If the world's armed forces were to limit themselves merely to thinking, they would perhaps be unable to persuade or to gain acceptance. The difference is that in addition to thinking, the armed forces have weapons, which make it possible for them to impose their will and to obtain results. Any number of results can be obtained through the use of the weapons. This is reason enough to keep armed institutions completely apart from the political parties' activities. However, in the case of our country's political activity, I think that we ought to be deeply interested in learning about such developments, which involve the institution itself, naturally.

One of the big steps taken by the armed forces -- perhaps at this point it can't be acknowledged because it is so recent but, in time, when we look back and see the institution's armed condition and position, it will be acknowledged as a big step -- was the removal of the armed institution from partisan politics. Somebody might say: But, General Garcia, you have participated in that kind of activity, yet now you are saying the opposite. No, we have never denied that. We have never denied the fact that mistakes have been made and that the armed forces have participated. All of the Salvadoran people know this.

This has never been denied. The important thing is that the necessary changes have been made and that a new course was taken. By the way, some people here in our country still refuse to accept the greatness of this decision; and while we are trying to (?depoliticize) the armed institution, some still can't understand -- they either don't understand or don't want to understand. They would like the armed forces to continue with the political activities that harmed us and our country so much.

This is an objective position held by the armed forces. In my opinion, a big step has been taken. At this point it is neither understood nor comprehended. As an armed institution, however, we should serve our people. Never, never should we serve only a given sector, whatever this sector might be. We must serve everyone. Everyone in the same manner, without making commitments, giving of ourselves, giving our all to a people's faith and will to move along the course that we are all intent on following, to achieve those well-defined goals, which, of course, make it necessary to sacrifice, which, of course, means total and absolute commitment to a cause that can be regarded as an institution's noble cause.

Since ancient times, war has been based on principles. A number of persons who have studied war have defined these principles. Some agree, other don't. Some claim that there are seven principles, others think there are nine, others say 11 and still others feel that there is an even larger number. It all depends on the manner in which the analysis is made. (?Certain principles, however, can be generalized). In this struggle, we see some of these principles as more relevant than others.

In an open struggle, the principles of surprise, initiative and offensive are at play. These three principles are very important so they must be effective in the struggle in which we are currently engaged. The war in which our armed institution is currently engaged is not like the traditional or common war that we have read about, that we are familiar with, that we have been told about. It is a completely different form of war. I have often said this when advisers come over. Americans come here wanting to use their Vietnam techniques. They use them for 3 days, then switch completely. They have to adapt to the characteristic needs of the special war that we are fighting here in El Salvador.

They are the first ones to acknowledge that this is a different thing. First of all, because we have neither the means nor much capacity. In addition to this, the prevailing conditions are completely [word indistinct]. You may recall that in Vietnam the Americans would be told: There is a subversive guerrilla on that hill, and a bunch of B-52 planes would be off to bomb the poor hill, almost obliterating it. Then they would send in a patrol comprised of eight or nine men to see what had happened. At that point, not even the ashes could be found. They wanted us to apply the same techniques here. How could we? We have neither bombers, nor the means nor the money. Now they are saying that they might completely suspend their aid. Well, that would be even worse.

HONDURAS

DELEGATION TO WELCOME REAGAN LIMITED TO NINE

PA301706 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT Nov 82

[Text] Well-informed sources reported today that only nine persons will be shaking the hand of the U.S. President when he arrives in Honduras on Saturday. It is known that these will include President Roberto Suazo Cordova, the president of the Supreme Court, the president of the National Congress, the commander of the armed forces, the minister of the presidency, the president of the Central Bank and the finance minister. It has not yet been announced what other ministers will be present for Reagan's arrival.

ARMED FORCES IMPLEMENT NATIONAL SECURITY PLAN

PA301454 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] The Honduran Armed Forces have implemented a national security plan with the particular objective of ensuring continuous protection for bridges and important points along the north highway. The operation, which has attracted considerable attention because of its significance, is intended to foster peace and tranquillity among the Hondurans.

A large number of soldiers have been deployed to strategic points and production areas along the routes that link Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula and other towns in the country's central region.

The watch and the state of alert are being maintained in order to counteract any possible terrorist action without having to employ careful searches of vehicles or individuals.

It has been reported that this plan reflects the attention that the armed forces are paying to the national situation and their support for the actions of Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova's Liberal government in promoting the country's development. The security plan includes strict surveillance at Comayagua and Siguatepeque power plants, which have been exposed to criminal action because of neglect until recently.

TWO ARRESTED NICARAGUANS STILL HELD

PA291705 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Nov 82 p 5

[Excerpts] Two members of the Nicaraguan opposition, presumably linked to the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), were arrested by Honduran security agents at Toncontin International Airport as they were ready to leave the country on 29 October.

The two, identified as engineers Eduardo Larios Mayes and Roberto Calero, are still being held at the National Investigations Directorate (DNI) of Honduras, awaiting orders from the commander of the Public Security Force (Fusep), Col Daniel Bali Castillo for their release.

The two prisoners have already been held for 22 days. The authorities found in their offices a large amount of Somozist material, such as the newspaper published in Tegucigalpa, "ACA CENTRO AMERICA", organ of the FDN, which accuses Nicaragua and Cuba of promoting violence in the Central American area.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON ALVAREZ NEWS CONFERENCE

PA271508 Paris AFP in Spanish 1427 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Nov (AFP) -- Armed Forces Chief Gen Gustavo Alvarez has described former Sandinist Commander Eden Pastora as an "enemy of Honduras" "because he is endandering this country's neutrality by tring to use the Honduran territory in his struggle against the Nicaraguan regime."

Alvarez also said at a news conference that the number of Honduran troops stationed along the border with Nicaragua must be doubled or tripled "in order to exert firm vigilance along the border and determine whether or not there are counterrevolutionary bands in the area."

Alvarez, who last month met twice in this capital with the former Commander Cero, asserted that Pastora "will probably not return to Honduras because the government is determined to preserve the country's neutrality."

According to the rumors that circulated after that visit, Pastora was virtually held prisoner in Honduras.

Alvarez harshly attacked the Sandinists because in his view they are trying "to destabilize President Roberto Suazo Cordova's government by supporting subversion in an effort to make foreign investors withdraw."

Alvarez also criticized what he described as "Nicaragua's rash arms buildup" because he feels that "it disrupts the regional balance." He then announced that he would agree to reduce Honduras' arsenal, if the government so decided.

As for the Catholic Church's view that in Honduras there is now "more fear and less freedom," the general said that although he respects that opinion, "it is necessary to step up vigilance in order to discover the enemies of democracy. However, this does not mean that abuses are being committed or that there is unrest among the people."

Various Honduran media recently denounced the disappearance of several individuals arrested by the security forces. Meanwhile, according to the church, the regional arms buildup is also affecting Honduras.

ALVAREZ MARTINEZ ON REGIONAL COOPERATION

PA280033 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Nov 82 p 5

[Report by Mexico City Channel 13 TV newsman Epigmenio Ybarra on an interview granted to him by Armed Forces Chief Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez "in his office;" date of interview not given]

[Text] Yesterday, during an interview in his office, Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, commander of the Honduran Armed Forces, said that there is a war to the death in Central America: The Honduran, Guatemalan and Salvadoran democracies are facing an escalation of international communism in the political, psychological and military areas.

The Honduran military chief said that the press plays a fundamental role in this war, since due to ill-will, bias or lack of knowledge, it distorts the image of Central American democracies and, as it did in Vietnam, paves the way for international communism to take over the area.

According to General Alvarez Martinez, the Nicaraguan Sandinist government -- following orders from the USSR and Cuba -- would reportedly be the beachhead of this communist conspiracy. He added that the nine Sandinist commanders are enemies of Honduras, and that they will continue in their attempts to destabilize Suazo Cordova's government.

According to the Cubans, the Sandinists need Honduras to carry out their expansionist plans in the area, since only if Honduras falls will the Salvadoran guerrillas achieve victory and the Guatemalan armed opposition advance.

In view of this situation, General Alvarez Martinez did not rule out the possibility of an alliance between the Salvadoran, Guatemalan and Honduran armies to fight subversion. We are already working in coordination, he noted; we exchange intelligence information and we support each other's operations. However, he stressed the need to increase the levels of coordination and perhaps stage joint operations.

Queried about troop movements on the Salvadoran border, he indicated that it was an operation carried out at the request of the Salvadoran Army, which has launched a counterinsurgency offensive close to the border. The Honduran soldiers have not crossed the border but will prevent the entry of Salvadoran rebels into Honduran territory.

General Alvarez Martinez stressed that, in his opinion, whoever accepts the dialogue proposal made recently by the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FMLN-FDR) is betraying the people of El Salvador who in March voted for the current government and against the guerrillas. One cannot negotiate with criminals, he noted; one must put an end to them.

Regarding tensions with Nicaragua, General Alvarez Martinez noted that the border with this country is very long, and that only four battalions are posted along the border. It is very difficult to confirm or deny the existence of counterrevolutionary bands, he said.

Contrary to the charges made 3 days ago in the Honduran Congress about the army supporting these bands, the chief of the armed forces denied any connection with them and explained that these charges are the result of the democracy that prevails in the country, which permits anyone to say what he thinks.

He admitted that only 8 days ago he met with Eden Pastora (Commander Cero), who hates the Somozists and whom the government unfortunately cannot help in his anti-Sandinist struggle.

Nevertheless, Alvarez added, the doors in Honduras are open to Pastora so long as he does not violate the law.

Finally, Alvarez Martinez noted that subversion in Honduras has been disbanded but that to put an end to it, it is necessary for U.S. aid to be increased, which, as a result of the international press campaign, appears to be in danger of being cut off.

Only when El Salvador falls and is followed by Honduras and Guatemala -- only when all of Central America is communist, when it is too late -- will we realize the importance of this war to the death, he stated.

NICARAGUA

COLUMNIST WARNS OF REAGAN TRIP'S EFFECTS, GOALS

'Dangerous Trip'

PA010446 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 26 Nov 82 p 3

[Leonel Urbano article: "A Dangerous Trip"]

[Text] The contradictions between U.S. imperialism and the Sandinist revolution are an objective fact. However, war is not included in the program of revolutionary transformations.

The armed struggle against the proimperialist dictatorship cost us a lot and the revolution has now turned into a government that needs peace to undertake reconstruction. As a result, revolutionary policy includes an explicit desire for peace and economic cooperation with any state which so desires.

However, the other pole of the contradiction does not have the same political desire. The U.S. Government has planned and organized aggression; it carries out aggression. Ronald Reagan's trip to some Latin American countries tends to provide presidential support to such a project. His trip is the political culmination of a systematic campaign which has included lies, tales, verbal attacks and specific actions in the economic and military fields. This tour thus has a deep political significance and its strategists do not even try to hide this.

A question arises here: How far are they willing to go? There are signs that all the fears which have arisen in U.S. political life and the worldwide repudiation of this adventurism have prevented the Reagan administration from undertaking a large-scale direct intervention even though it continues to support the border attacks. Last year, Socialist International leader Pierre Schorie said that if one paid attention to the publicity coming from official U.S. sectors, an unaware reader might believe that Nicaragua is about to invade the United States.

If one bears in mind that for almost 3 years, U.S. public opinion has been bombarded with this napalm of lies, one could very well reach the conclusion that an attempt has been made to psychologically and politically prepare the public for the start of a greater aggression. Therefore, Reagan's trip does not seem to be improvised even though it was recently announced and "unexpected" interviews have come up.

It is almost impossible to penetrate the publicity barrier of the supposedly very democratic U.S. society. But it is very good that some alarm bells are sounding in time for the U.S. people to know that this diplomatic trip could become a passport to a war...without return. Speaking in their own language: Remember Vietnam [in English].

Military Aims

PA302335 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Nov 82 p 3

[Leonel Urbano article: "Two Trips Down the Same Road"]

[Text] A trip by a U.S. President is not a mere protocolary thing. Although Yankee imperialism repeats its mistakes and historical blunders, one cannot ignore the reality of the systematized planning on its policy of domination.

Reagan's trip to certain selected places in Latin America has a clear political intention at a time when capitalists societies, as a whole as well as individually, are experiencing the worst crisis in their history.

We won't forget to mention that there is a political and subjective factor in this crisis in addition to the inexorable economic and capitalist logic. This factor is the Sandinist revolution, the most important anti-imperialist event in Latin America in the past two decades.

We are not making an idle comparison. The last great trip by a U.S. President through this continent was made by Dwight Eisenhower following the Cuban revolution. A coincidence? Surely not.

When one of the links of the chain of imperialist domination breaks free much more than the interests of certain monopolies is affected. It is a fact that all the values of the system go into a crisis here and there. The forever slanted imperialist publicity on the "export of revolution" tries to hide the fact that the example of a popular victory recreates an awareness in each society about the relevance of a social revolution.

To the underdeveloped bourgeoisie, the presence of an imperialist president represents omnipotent support. After Eisenhower's trip -- and after the failures of the armed aggression against Cuba and the "alternative" of the Alliance for Progress -- imperialism began a cycle of military coups which started in Brazil in 1964. This policy was also directed at obtaining opportunities for economic and capitalist expansion and imperialist investments.

Twenty years later, it is clear that Reagan is only coming to discuss military projects which are already underway. However, regardless of the idolatry paid by his lackeys, nobody will be able to erase two decades of bitter and harsh experiences from the minds of the Latin American people. This is an aspect which imperialism can never appreciate. In addition, the United States already had a Vietnam. Will the U.S. people and the entire world permit another?

DELEGATION NAMED FOR DE LA MADRID INAUGURATION

PA301317 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, a member of the FSLN National Directorate, and Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal will attend De la Madrid's inauguration in Mexico. Companeros Jose Leon Talavera, of the FSLN International Relations Department, and Carlos Fernando Chamorro, director of the newspaper BARRICADA, will also travel to Mexico. All of them have been invited to the inauguration by incoming President de la Madrid.

Delegation Leaves

PA302124 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Commander Henry Ruiz, planning minister, and Commander Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the political commission of the FSLN, head the Nicaraguan delegation that went to Mexico early today to attend the inauguration of the new Mexican president, Miguel de la Madrid. During their visit to Mexico City for the inauguration ceremony tomorrow, Commanders Henry Ruiz and Bayardo Arce will meet with outgoing President Jose Lopez Portillo to whom they will express recognition of his administration's solidarity with Nicaragua. Planning Minister Henry Ruiz told journalists at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport that although they are not traveling to Mexico to meet with President de la Madrid, the Nicaraguan mission has a logical interest in meeting with the new Mexican president with whom they would discuss the subject of the repercussions of President Ronald Reagan's visit to Latin American, particularly Reagan's visit to Central America.

UN ENVOY VIEWS SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

PA301558 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Nicaragua will act at the UN Security Council primarily on the basis of principles, Nicaraguan UN Ambassador Javier Chamorro Mora has stated. Commenting on the initiation of Nicaragua's participation in the Security Council on 1 January 1983, the Nicaraguan diplomat said that our country will work to ensure that the principles of the UN Charter and of the Nonaligned Movement prevail. The following is part of an exclusive interview with Ambassador Chamorro at the United Nations:

[Begin Chamorro recording] The intention of Nicaragua and its government in discharging this responsibility is to act on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and of the Nonaligned Movement. It will be on the basis of these principles that we will establish our positions, to meet our responsibility in the best possible way. We know that in Nicaragua's case our preparation assumes greater significance, because there will undoubtedly be interests that watch Nicaragua's attitude closely to see how they may use it for their own benefit. [end recording]

CHILEAN MIR LEADER MEETS WITH DANIEL ORTEGA

PA010402 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Shortly before leaving Nicaragua, Pascal Allende, top leader of the Chilean Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, met with Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta, and with Companero Julio Lopez, in charge of the FSLN International Relations Department.

At the end of the meeting the Chilean revolutionary leader referred to Reagan's visit to Central America, saying that it will bring nothing positive for the Central American region.

GDR PEACE COUNCIL DELEGATION ARRIVES ON 30 NOV

PA301422 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] A GDR Peace Council delegation arrived in our country today at the invitation of the Nicaraguan Peace Committee. The delegation includes Companero (Jorge Dohn), vice president of the organization, and Peace Council Companeros (Kris Rattin) and (Gundula Kirshoff). The distinguished visitors were received at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport by Commander Doris Tijerino, president of the Nicaraguan Peace Committee, and by Companeros Julian Corrales, (Violeta Osegueda) and (Santi Suarez), who are also members of [word indistinct].

When interviewed for this newscast, Companero (Dohn), vice president of the GDR Peace Council, said that his delegation's visit illustrates his country's solidarity with Nicaragua's struggle and sovereignty. He added that while in our homeland they will discuss the international situation, particularly the emplacement of rockets in Europe by the United States. This situation, he added, poses a threat to Europe and the world and threatens the existence of the human race.

He said that his people closely follow all reports on the construction of a new society in our country. Commenting on the U.S. imperialists' attacks on the Sandinist people's revolution, (Dohn) said that they are a threat to peace in Central America and the Caribbean. Finally, he stressed the important role that Carlos Fonseca, commander in chief of the Sandinist people's revolution, plays in the people's struggle for liberation and independence.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON COLOMBIAN PLANE INCIDENT

PA300212 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0107 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Foreign Ministry communique issued on 29 November -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Nicaragua wishes to refer to news reports about the disappearance of a Colombian aircraft. On Friday, 26 November, at 0845, a Colombian "Stardman" aircraft, license HK-2653, landed in Cukra Hill, northern Zelaya, due to bad weather conditions. The aircraft was piloted by Oscar Correa and had Alberto Corredor Duarte as its copilot. It was flying from San Andres to Puerto Limon, Costa Rica. At no time were either of the two men detained. Charges were not pressed against them, since they had not committed any illegal act.

The Foreign Ministry informed the Colombian Embassy in Managua of the presence in our country of the two Colombians, and they were visited by the ambassador and consul of that nation in the hotel where they were staying.

The Colombian ambassador and consul can testify to the treatment accorded the pilot and copilot of the Colombian aircraft during their stay in Nicaragua.

Today, Monday, both Colombians went to Bluefields to continue their flight to Puerto Limon on Tuesday morning.

Managua, 29 November 1982

Press and Information Directorate of the Foreign Ministry

COSTA RICAN DEPUTIES VISIT STATE COUNCIL

PA230451 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Hernan Garron Salazar, president of the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly, said yesterday that there will be no military attack against Nicaragua from Costa Rica. Garron and Miguel Guillen, National Liberation Party deputy for Alajuela Province, visited Nicaragua for 2 days at the invitation of the presidency of the State Council to see how the revolution's legislative branch works.

Reporting on his visit to Managua, Garron said he and Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the State Council, had reached an agreement on exchanges of information between the two parliaments and on having frequent visits by legislators from both countries.

Garron believes that the Nicaraguan State Council is a forum in which the different political positions of the organizations represented in the council and the opinion of the people are expressed. He said that the State Council's structure is in line with our country's characteristics.

Finally, Garron stressed that no disloyal act against Nicaragua territory will come from the Costa Rican border.

ALVAREZ MARTINEZ' STATEMENT TERMED 'OUTRAGEOUS'

PA271707 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Nov 82

["Beyond the News Report" commentary: "General Alvarez Martinez' Insolent Remarks Against Nicaragua"]

[Text] It is truly unbelievable and outrageous that General Alvarez Martinez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, shamelessly and blatantly dared make accusations against Nicaragua.

In recent remarks to foreign correspondents, probably to win the favor of his imperialist masters, Alvarez Martinez barefacedly charged that Nicaragua is attacking Honduras.

He even dared say that he will not permit his territory to be used to attack Nicaraguan posts. It is very difficult, not to mention impossible, to imagine a worse outrage by a man who has been protecting and promoting genocide for a long time. This is the case of a systematic genocide against our people.

Only a fascist and criminal mind can come up with such remarks when treacherous attacks against our people are an everyday occurrence.

However, Nicaragua's attitude toward the Honduran people and Government has been more than patient and conciliatory.

Nicaragua wants the peace it heroically fought for in order to forever eliminate a war that was imposed by U.S. imperialism through the bloody Somozist dictatorship and its genocidal National Guard. The heroic people of Sandino will not be provoked by such insolent and false remarks by a miserable and sad successor of the Somozas. They will not permit their territory to be disrespected or their conquests, made after so much bloodshed and grief, to be snatched away.

FRS DEPLORES HONDURAN SUPPORT OF GUARDSMEN

PA291412 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Editorial: "Those Who Have Covered Themselves With the Oligarchy's Cloak Have Always Failed and Lost"]

[Text] The Sandino Revolutionary Front [FRS] feels that as long as the Honduran Army sponsors the National Guard's actions, it is acting against the Nicaraguan liberation. It is strange that only the Hondurans continue to believe that the National Guard is the only way to solve our people's very serious problems.

The Nicaraguan people detest the present oligarchic dictatorship of the nine. They feel that their aspirations have been frustrated by the imposition of communist ideas through weapons and repression. We feel that the crazy arms buildup promoted by the nine is a serious threat to the area. These weapons are not for our people; they are for an army of occupation comprised of Bulgarians, Cubans and Russians, who have nothing to do with our problems. However, we want to warn that with or without Honduras' support, Commander Eden Pastora is advancing beside his people. He will be in the heart of the Nicaraguan mountains, waging the final struggle.

We wish to let General Alvarez know that as long as he supports the National Guard, he is endorsing a past that must never return to Nicaragua. The FRS has the historic responsibility to prevent a return to the past. The FRS also has the historic responsibility to fight to banish the oligarchic dictatorship of the nine, which is just as bloody and corrupt -- if not more so -- than that of the National Guard. We are not fighting to conceal any perverse intentions; we are not fighting to take revenge. We are fighting to find permanent solutions and to give back to the people the freedom and peace that the Somozist system, represented today by the National Guard, GN, and the nine oligarchs that make up the so-called National Directorate, DN, have stolen from them for 43 years.

General Alvarez Martinez must understand clearly that our struggle is underway, that we admire and respect the Honduran Government and people, but that we can't understand how he can seek to impose on our people, through the use of weapons, the dark night that the National Guard represents.

The FRS speaks clearly to our people. There isn't even the slightest point of concurrence with the National Guard. Neither can we continue to tolerate the arrogance and terror imposed by the nine members that make up the treasonous collective.

Our Sandinism will go to the very end. Our struggle is for liberation, not slavery. Both the GN and the DN represent slavery and alignment. The Nicaraguan people's struggle represents liberation. The FRS has taken Sandino's cause as its own, for it is also Nicaragua's cause. Free fatherland or death!

COUNTRY TO CHAIR REGIONAL MONETARY COUNCIL

PA302109 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Nicaragua has been elected president of the Central American Monetary Council, CMC. This announcement was made yesterday by Luis Figueroa, president of the Central Bank.

The selection of Nicaragua for the CMC presidency demonstrates the CMC's interest in and concern with solving, as soon as possible, the economic crisis of the Central American region, said Luis Figueroa. Figueroa noted that by the end of the year, the Central American economy will contract.

He said that some international observers believe that the area's economic integration organizations break up because of the region's economic crisis and the political differences among the countries.

Figueroa said that the CMC members agreed to strengthen the integration mechanisms and to accept them in a creative fashion according to the new situation. They agreed that these mechanisms are important to counteract situations seriously affecting the Central American economy. They also agreed it is important to face these situations together.

The CMC president said that the institution agreed to a 1-year extension of Article 44 of the CMC agreement. This article calls for the payment of overdrafts on 6-month credits provided by Central American credit banks. Figueroa said that the CMC decided to do this after considering the difficult balance-of-payments situation and in order not to harm interregional trade.

MANAGUA REPORTS ON D'ESCOTO'S VISIT TO CSSR

Chnoupek Remarks

PA300514 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Prague -- The Nicaraguan revolution is not alone because Czechoslovakia and the whole socialist bloc are their sincere friends and will defend this just and worthy process that the Nicaraguan people have chosen. This was said by Czechsolovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek on the occasion of Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto's visit to that country. The Czechoslovak foreign minister reiterated his country's solidarity with Nicaragua at this time of aggression by the United States and its allies.

D'escoto Views Reagan's Trip

PA011352 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Prague -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said here today that President Ronald Reagan's upcoming visit to Central America is a belligerent mission, rather than a peaceful one.

Interviewed by PRENSA LATINA, the minister said that the U.S. President plans to blackmail those countries that are facing a very difficult economic situation in order to attack the Sandinist revolution.

D'Escoto, who is on an official and friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, charged that Washington does not want the Nicaraguan people's process to be consolidated and to expand, because it is an example for other nations in the area. With his trip, Reagan also wants to erase the fact that the United States betrayed Argentina and other Latin American countries when it supported Great Britain during the Malvinas conflict, he added.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON D'ESCOTO BULGARIA VISIT

For the Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO "joint communique" on the official visit of Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman to the People's Republic of Bulgaria 21-25 November, see the Bulgaria section of the 1 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

HAVANA REPORTS REAGAN'S DEPARTURE FOR BRAZIL

PA010206 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan left Washington today en route to Brazil, the first stop on a Latin American tour that includes visits to Colombia, Costa Rica and Honduras. He is accompanied by Secretary of State George Shultz, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and presidential adviser Michael Deaver among others.

In addition to the tour of these countries, Reagan will meet in San Jose with Alvaro Magana and Efrain Rios Montt, leaders of the Salvadoran and Guatemalan regimes, respectively.

In Brasilia it was reported that the U.S. Secret Service and the Brazilian police have implemented a broad operation to protect the U.S. President during his visit to this country in the next few hours.

Political observers agreed in saying that Reagan's tour of certain countries of South and Central America is aimed at improving U.S. relations with the region which deteriorated as a result of Washington's attitude during the Malvinas conflict.

In addition, the FINANCIAL TIMES of London says that the goal of Reagan's visit will not be accomplished because the President will exchange views with representatives of the most discredited regimes of Latin America.

U.S. ACCUSED IN UN OF MEDDLING IN AFGHANISTAN

FL270100 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Today Cuba accused reactionary forces led by the United States of maintaining constant hostility toward the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Cuba's UN Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri, addressing the UN General Assembly on the Afghanistan situation, said the United States interferes in Afghanistan's internal affairs and tries to complicate the situation in the entire area to justify its increasing military presence in the Indian Ocean and southwest Asia.

The Cuban ambassador said that anywhere in the world where there is an attempt to change the social conditions imposed by imperialists, they use all resources available to prevent it, and such as the case in Afghanistan.

VISIT OF SOVIET NAVAL DETACHMENT ANNOUNCED

FL010214 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] A Soviet naval detachment of the Northern Fleet will arrive in our country tomorrow at 0900 local time on a friendly and official visit on the occasion of the festivities marking the 26th anniversary of the Granma landing and FAR day. The visit to our fatherland by the detachment of men-of-war of the Soviet Navy is a demonstration of the irrevocable friendship uniting the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

The detachment, under the command of Vice Adm Vladimir Sergeyevich Kuglyakov, first deputy chief of the Northern fleet, is formed by the antisubmarine cruiser Admiral Ushakov, patrol boat (Resdi), one submarine and a tanker. When the detachment enters Havana harbor, the welcoming ceremony will begin with a 21-gun salute from the Cabana Fortress.

SOVIET MILITARY ADVISERS DECORATED IN HAVANA

FL290055 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Excerpt] A group of Soviet military specialists working in our country was decorated with the Internationalist Combatant 2d Class Medal during a ceremony held at the Universal Hall of the FAR Ministry.

Present at the ceremony were Division Generals Abelardo Colome and Senen Casas, both alternate members of the party Politburo and first deputy FAR ministers; and Konstantin Katushev, USSR ambassador to Cuba. Others attending the decoration ceremony were Div Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro, member of the party Central Committee, first deputy FAR minister and chief of the General Staff, and Col Gen Vladimir Konchits, FAR Ministry's main Soviet military adviser.

The Soviet military specialists were decorated for their outstanding participation in the solidary and internationalist assistance given to our FAR, which represents a valuable contribution to the strengthening of the country's defensive capability.

Speaking at the ceremony for the Soviet specialists was Maj Gen (Pior Pavlovich Fedorov) and Brig Gen Juan Escalona, member of the Central Committee and deputy FAR minister for civil defense.

OIL REFINERY BEING BUILT WITH SOVIET TECHNOLOGY

FL191945 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] An oil refinery is being constructed north of the Bay of Cienfuegos, between the Salado and Damuji Rivers, by the workers of industrial projects construction enterprise No 12. The refinery is based on Soviet technology with a capacity to refine 3 million metric tons of crude per year. The refinery will produce naphtha, special and regular gasoline, kerosene, liquid gas, heavy fuel and asphalt.

The first stage of the refinery will include a residuals plant to process rainwater and the water used by the industry before returning it to the sea to prevent pollution and avoid endangering the flora and fauna. Thr refinery will also supply heavy fuel to sugar mills and factories in the country's central region.

The refinery is going up on schedule and is being constructed under the necessary specifications for its efficient operation.

GDR DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL300033 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Col Gen Heinz Kessler, member of Germany's Socialist Unity Party Central Committee, deputy national defense minister and chief of the Political Main Administration of the GDR National People's Army, arrived in our country last Saturday in response to an invitation of the FAR Ministry.

Div Gen Sixto Batista, alternate member of the party Politburo and chief of the Political Central Directorate, was at the Jose Marti International Airport to welcome the distinguished guest and the high-level military delegation accompanying him.

During its stay in our country, the delegation will visit FAR units and centers of military training, places of historic and social interest and will participate in the activities marking the 26th anniversary of the Granma landing and FAR founding.

FSLN'S NUNEZ TELLEZ ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

FL302320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, member of the FSLN National Directorate and president of Nicaragua's Council of State, departed for his country this morning. At the Jose Marti International Airport he was seen off by Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the party Politburo and member of the Secretariat, as well as Orlando Fundora, chief of the Central Committee Revolutionary Orientation Department, and Victor Manuel Gonzalez, deputy chief of the department.

During his stay in our country, Nunez Tellez visited offices of the party's Revolutionary Information and Propaganda Department. The delegation was also comprised of Carlos Fernando Chamorro, director of the daily BARRICADA, organ of the FSLN, and Gioconda Belli and Carlos Gallo, officials of the FSLN Propaganda and Education Department.

Carlos Nunez came to Cuba at the invitation of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee. Prior to his departure, the Sandinist leader made the following statements to the press: [Begin Nunez recording] First, we see no need for adopting emergency measures in the case of Honduras. You all know the decision we made declaring some areas in a state of military emergency, mainly for the purpose of increasing the defense, preparing the population better, deepening the tasks of the civil defense, beginning the training of the masses in self-defense and waging combat with the bigger Somozist groups and launching larger military operations. So far, what everybody expected has not happened, which was the presence of Somozist leaders in Nicaragua. But we will continue to wait for them to come in December or January and will continue to wait for them. [end recording]

CUBAN TEACHERS RETURN FROM NICARAGUAN MISSION

FL291752 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1613 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] The arrival of 120 international Cuban teachers, members of the Augusto Cesar Sandino group from Nicaragua, has brought to a conclusion the return of nearly 2,000 Cuban teachers who carried out teaching missions for 2 years in that country.

CASTRO SENDS MESSAGE TO NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

FL301754 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text of message delivered by Fidel Castro to the heads of state and government of the Nonaligned Movement -- date not given]

[Text] A few hours ago, the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique informed us that racist South African troops have concentrated in the region of Ressano Garcia, about 20 km from Maputo.

The pretext used by the racists is an alleged attack by Mozambican troops against the South African area of Komatipoort. According to international press reports, the South African racist regime is planning to carry out a direct attack on the People's Republic of Mozambique as part of South Africa's escalation of aggression in the entire region with the purpose of stopping the decision of the South African countries to build a more just society, to condemn the apartheid regime and to bring to reality the aspiration of seeing Namibia as an independent country.

This situation proves that efforts are being made to create the psychological conditions to unleash an armed attack against a country which is a member of the Nonaligned Movement and which is struggling to consolidate its independence in the face of the maneuvers and aggression by the imperialist and racist forces. The international community has long been aware of the cowardly, criminal actions of the South African racist regime aimed at destabilizing Mozambique, Angola and other countries of the Nonaligned Movement. The United States -- a strategic ally of South Africa -- is encouraging these actions without any decency by strengthening that regime militarily, politically and economically. The U.S. Government has made great efforts to get the IMF to grant Pretoria additional aid of more than $1 billion, in this manner making a mockery of the UN resolutions and paying no attention to the people's indignation and growing rejection of the racist regime of apartheid.

In view of this serious situation, it is my duty to address all the members of the Nonaligned Movement, calling for our joint efforts to stop this cowardly South African aggressive plan and to attain the withdrawal of the racist troops from the Mozambican border. Mozambique now needs our full solidarity; the patriots of the National African Congress deserve our most decisive support in view of this cowardly threat from the Pretoria racist regime. The movement of the nonaligned countries must once again strongly condemn the South African racist regime; it must reiterate its solidarity with the people of Mozambique and act quickly and jointly to demand the necessary expeditious measures from the United Nations to defend the people of Mozambique and to defeat the nefarious plans of the racists. I convey my highest consideration to you.

CABRIZAS BLAMES CAPITALISTS FOR RECESSION

FL252035 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Cuban Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas has accused industrialized capitalist countries of blaming the so-called Third World countries for the devastating effects of world recession. Addressing the 36th GATT meeting being held in Geneva, Cabrizas pointed out that the current account of the underdeveloped countries' balance of payments annual deficit averaged over $33 billion between 1970 and 1979. This, he said, is the reason for these nations' huge foreign debt, which will exceed $600 billion by next year. The Cuban trade minister said that at a time when developing countries found themselves in dire need, capitalist superpowers decided to cut commercial loans, lower official aid for development to almost the zero level and slash IMF funds. To complicate matters even further, he added, interest rates -- under U.S. pressures -- are being held as high as possible. Cabrizas noted that for each 1 percent increase in bank interest rates, fees for servicing the underdeveloped countries' foreign debts climb by $200 billion.

He pointed to the unequal trade between Third World countries and industrialized capitalist countries as the primary cause of the lopsided balance of payments of underdeveloped countries. The Cuban minister said that this situation has gotten so bad since the end of 1980 that it is considered to be unprecedented since the end of World War II. He estimated that cuts in the prices of basic goods cost underdeveloped countries between $8 and $10 billion in export income loses. All these negative factors, Cabrizas said, have resulted in the intensification of one of the worse crises, if not the worst, ever experienced by developing countries. He said the agricultural subsides policy and sugar export quotas implemented by the United States have placed producers in underdeveloped countries in a desperate situation. In the face of all these combined problems, Cabrizas said, the GATT meeting ought to issue a clear statement regarding the rules that should govern international trade. The Cuban minister also called for developing countries to have greater participation in world trade and not continue to suffer the effects of protectionism being pushed by the largest industrialized capitalist countries.